McKean County Miner.

VOLUME XVIII — SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1886. — NUMBER 32

McKean County Miner.

[illegible] BOWERS, Proprietor.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

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The McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application. Executors and administrators notices $3 for six insertions. Professional cards, not exceeding one inch $5 per year.

Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Ordinary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

All communications should be addressed to

L. RODGERS,
Editor and Proprietor.

Smethport, Pa., August 13, 1886.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES A. BEAVER.
of Centre County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM T. DAVIES,
Of Bradford County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
A. WILSON NORRIS.
of Philadelphia.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
THOMAS J. STEWART.
of Montgomery County.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT-LARGE
EDWIN S. OSBORNE,
of Luzerne County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The republicans of McKean county will meet at their respective places for holding elections on

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 4, 1886,

between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, p. m., excepting where earlier hours are fixed by the rules) and elect two delegates to represent their several precincts in a County Convention to be held at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1886,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., at which is called for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

One person to represent the 34th Congressional district in the National House of Representatives.

One person to represent the 34th district in the Legislature in the 38th Congress, subject to the decision of the district convention.

One person to represent McKean county in the next legislature.

One person for County Treasurer.

The election for delegates will be held in accordance with the laws governing primary elections in Pennsylvania as well as the rules governing the holding of caucuses in McKean county. It ought not to be forgotten that a member of the County Committee should be elected in each election district at the primary meeting, which will be held on the evening of Sept. 4th.

By order of the County Committee.

L. RODGERS, Chairman.

F. H. WETTERSON, } Secretaries.
T. F. RICHMOND, }

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce Hon. LEWIS EMERY, JR., as a candidate for Congress in the 34th district, subject to the usages of the republican party of this county and district.

LEGISLATURE.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to say to the republicans of McKean county that I have consented to submit my name to the Republican County Convention as a candidate for Representative to the Legislature. The congressional and legislative apportionment bills are not to be passed, as United States senators are to be elected by the legislature to be chosen this fall, and the republican party is to be kept in line for the great contest of 1888. Any assistance rendered me in obtaining the nomination will be thankfully received.

Yours, respectfully,
WM. B. CHAPMAN.

Bradford, Pa., July 2, 1886.

We are authorized to announce E. S. JOHNSON, Esq., of Bradford City, as a candidate for the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, subject to the usages of the republican party of McKean county.

We are authorized to announce W. F. MILLIKEN, Esq., as a candidate for the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, subject to the usages of the republican party of McKean county.

COUNTY TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce JOHN R. SHOEMAKER, Esq., of Smethport, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the usages of the Republican party of McKean county.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. D. BARNES, of Hamlin Township, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention of September 7th, 1886.

RENUNCIATORS.

If you want to vote at the election in November next you must be registered on or before Thursday, Sept. 2d. We hope the Republican voters of the county will bear this fact in mind, and not only see that they are registered but their Republican neighbors also.

THE Democratic State Convention will assemble at Harrisburg on Wednesday next.

A DESPATCH from Paris of the 8th inst., states that the Pope is seriously ill and his physicians and attendants are in despair of saving his life.

J. M. NEWTON, Esq., of Emporium, will be a candidate for the Senatorial nomination in the Democratic Convention of the 38th Senatorial district. Mr. Newton is a lawyer of very decided abilities and would be a worthy successor to Senator Hall in the Senate. As there is no chance for the election of a Republican in that district we hope Mr. Newton will make the nomination.

J. D. BARNES, of Hamlin township, is announced in this paper as a candidate for County Treasurer. "Joe" is well known by the people of the county, particularly in the southern townships. He is a real hot Republican, and his record as a soldier in the old Berdan regiment was first class. If nominated he could not fail of an election, and if elected he would make a popular officer.

THE Greenback party of Pennsylvania, of which Theodore Ryndor of Centre county is the embodiment, has given up the notion of capturing the Democratic organization next Wednesday. Ryndor as the Greenback Chairman, and champion of Gov. Curtin, called his Convention to meet the same day of the Democratic Convention, the implied purpose of which was to force the nomination of the ex-Governor by the Democrats, but he discovered that the contract was too big to carry out and consequently he has postponed his Convention to the 16th of September.

AT the meeting of the Democratic County Committee in Elkrod, the other day, it was proposed to instruct the delegates to the State Convention to vote for ex-Gov. Curtin as the candidate of the party for Governor. E. L. Keenan, Esq., of this place, who had been selected as one of the delegates, told the Committee very plainly that if they instructed they might select some other person to represent this county, as he would not go to the Convention under instructions to vote for any particular candidate. There was not more than two or three members of the Committee who were at all inclined to favor Curtin's nomination, and after Keenan's remarks the instructing business was dropped.

WALLACE ON RECONSTRUCTION.

A long interview with Senator Wm. A. Wallace appeared simultaneously in several eastern papers one day last week. The interview took place at Bedford Springs, and has very much the appearance of having been prepared in advance for publication. It treats on every subject of importance which has been considered by the legislature for the past fifteen or twenty years, and the position which the Senator acknowledges he has held in relation to many of these questions places him in an unenviable light. The Democratic papers have done considerable yelling since the Republican State Convention adopted the submission plank on the prohibition question, applying the most opprobrious epithets in denunciation of the Republican party on account of its adoption of that plank. But here comes the "great mogul" of the Democratic party, its acknowledged leader, the man who formulates ideas and principles for the rank and file of that party to swear by, and in a well digested and thoughtful statement, entirely justifies the action of the Republican Convention on this subject. When asked if he did not vote in favor of submitting to the people an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the liquor traffic, at the session of the Legislature of 1885, he replies:

"Yes, I did so, and as a Democrat I thought I could do nothing else, for whenever a portion of the voters of a free State, respectable in numbers and character, ask their representatives to submit to them any question, purely administrative, for adoption or rejection, as a part of the organic law, it is the duty of their representatives to give them the right to vote upon it. At the polls, however, as an individual citizen I would have voted 'No,' for, as I have already said, I do not believe in sumptuary laws."

The first portion of his answer is mainly the last humiliating. When he gave his vote in the Senate he probably had no idea of ever being a candidate for a State office. He then represented a principle which the Republican party in its supreme council adopts; he now wants an office and degrades himself to the level of a straddler: Poor Wallace, your vote in the Senate was a mortal offense to the great bulk of your party, and it is hardly possible for you to become its standard bearer this year.

CUTTING DEFIANT.

The prospect of a "tempest in a teapot" growing out of the Cutting affair is flattering. If the reports are true Cutting is very much of a scalawag, but there are questions of international law involved which may bring on hostilities between the two countries, of course they could not last long for it is hardly possible for Mexico to wage anything of a war with the United States. Cutting was tried by a Mexican court and sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor and a fine of six hundred dollars. No sooner was his sentence known than both towns on the Mexican and the American side were alive over the matter. Two secured meetings were held in El Paso and companies of minute men were organized. The merchants fear harm if soldiers are not promptly on hand. They realize that Congress only can declare war, but the superior number would play havoc with the United States company now at Fort Bliss, one mile from El Paso. Arms and ammunition are not scarce, however, and citizens are secretly organizing so as to act on the offensive. Their voice is unanimous for the vindication of American honor and the protection of our citizens. The Mexicans, too, are angry at the tone of our press and the people are fearful of violence on account of the numerous mass meetings which are being held.

Intelligence was received Sunday night that two companies of volunteers, numbering 150 men, had organized at Laredo, Texas and were on their way to El Paso to protect citizens of the United States. Telegrams are pouring in on the merchants and local authorities from all parts of the State, asking whether men are needed to repel invasion. Hostilities are expected to occur at any moment.

A PITTSBURGH dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* of the 6th inst. says that "Hon. James S. Rutan may have an opportunity next winter to square an account which Samuel J. Randall opened with him some time ago." It goes on to say that in 1872 when Rutan was chairman of the Apportionment Committee of the State Senate he made a Congressional district to suit Mr. Randall in opposition to the wishes of many of Rutan's political and personal friends. The apportionment referred to was made in 1873, and so far as Mr. Randall's district is concerned was an outrageous gerrymander, all of which Senator Rutan thoroughly understood and acknowledged at the time. The first opportunity Mr. Randall had to repay the kindness shown him by Rutan was by the removal of the latter from the marshalship of the western district of this State, he being one of the first officers removed under the Cleveland administration, and mainly through the instrumentality of Mr. Randall. Mr. Rutan may fight to keep Randall's district intact in the next session of the Legislature, but if he does he is made of different material than generally supposed.

THE British Minister is not interested in Mexico and Mr. Bayard talks very bravely about an ultimatum. He has a good case and the House Committee promptly endorsed the State Department's attitude in the controversy. Mr. Cutting may be quite as bad a man as his most bitter critics represent him to be. But the discussion has no personal feature. He committed the offense on our own territory and was not amenable to Mexican law. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Editor Cutting will not die of old age before that ultimatum is produced.—Philadelphia *Bulletin*.

MR. MURPHEY D. TATE, of Bedford county, at present Chief Clerk in the State Department at Harrisburg, is being favorably mentioned as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic State ticket. Mr. Tate is a gentleman in every sense of the word and it would be difficult to make a better nomination out of Democratic material.

SUBSCRIBE for the MINER.

A BOOMERANG EXPLODED.

A few days ago, columns of the Philadelphia *Times* were devoted to the "whitewasher" system, which is being practiced by the Bellefonte Iron and Nail Company, Limited, of which Gen. Beaver is President. It took several columns of the *Times* to show how the statute on this subject was being disobeyed and how the employees of that company were being wronged. Well, the employees of that company, 160 in number, have answered the *Times* by addressing a letter to Hon. Thos. V. Cooper, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, in which the allegations made by that unscrupulous sheet, are thoroughly refuted. Here is the letter, which is signed by all the employees; don't fail to read it:

BELLEFONTE, PA., July 29, 1886.

DEAR SIR:—We are informed that in the approaching campaign General Beaver will be assailed and an attempt made to prejudice laboring men against him on the grounds that the Bellefonte Iron and Nail Company, Limited, of which he is Chairman, is unfair to and deals unjustly with its employes. If such an attempt is made, the undersigned employes of said firm, without regard to our political preferences, desire to anticipate and prevent any misstatement of facts. We believe that the affairs of our employers are conducted on strictly business principles, and that political considerations in no way affect them. Both political parties are represented among our employers, and also among us, their employes, and the former have in no way interfered with our political actions, or attempted to influence or to control them.

In their business relations with us they have always been fair and just, and all differences between them and us have been adjusted in a spirit of fairness. In justice not only to Gen. Beaver, but also to all our employers, we voluntarily sign the annexed statement of facts known to us personally as employees of the said firm. In case an attempt should be made to drag this matter into the political campaign you are at full liberty to make such use thereof as you may deem proper to correct any false impression that designating persons may attempt to create by circulating reports differing from the facts as herein stated.

1. The wages paid us by the Bellefonte Iron and Nail Company, Limited, have been uniformly of the highest paid in the Eastern District.

2. These wages are settled with us monthly and paid in cash.

3. Whilst our employers have a store in connection with their works, none of us have ever received or been offered orders on said store in payment of wages.

4. All of our dealings with the said store have been voluntary on our part and our trade has never even been solicited by our employers. The amount of our dealings in said store has been regulated entirely at our own option, and some of our number receiving the highest wages, as a matter of choice, have dealt little or none at the store and have always received our full wages in cash. Our employment is in no way conditioned upon our trading at the store, and the main reason why we have dealt there was because we found it to our pecuniary interest to do so, as we could there secure supplies as good in quality and as cheap in price as at any store in Bellefonte and at less inconvenience to ourselves, as the store is located at the works and the goods delivered at our residences.

5. The system adopted in said store is that known as "Hoyt's Trade Coupon System," copyrighted by F. W. Hoyt of Birmingham, Conn. We consider it far preferable to dealing on the pass book or credit system, as it is practically on a cash basis. This system is plain and simple, and is submitted to voluntarily by the employees who desires to trade at the store can secure from the office a coupon book for such amounts as may be due him at any time and as supplies are purchased make payment in coupons for the exact amount of such purchase. Unused coupons can be returned at any time, and credit obtained therefor so as to be payed in cash on monthly pay days. This system saves all necessity for either buyer or seller keeping extended book accounts.

6. Representing, as we do, the various branches of organized labor, we cheerfully proclaim that our relations as employes with the said Bellefonte Iron and Nail Company, Limited, of which Gen. Beaver is chairman, are most satisfactory and cordial.

GEN. GRANT'S LAST WISH.

An article has recently appeared in several papers to the effect that Gen. Grant wanted to be buried on Mt. Mc-Gregor, and that he left a letter expressing this wish in plain terms. The reason given for this desire on the part of the General was that his life had been prolonged by the pure air of the mountain, so that he was enabled to finish his book and thus provide for his family. This statement was shown a few days ago to Col. F. D. Grant, who read it carefully. "There is no foundation for such a story," he said with emphasis, as he handed back the printed slip. "My father never wrote such a letter, never made such a request orally nor I feel sure, ever thought of such a thing. I don't see how such a report could get started, unless by some one who has an interest in Mt. McGregor."

"You do not think that the General could have expressed such a wish to other persons than yourself?" he was asked.

"No, I do not for this reason. My father never gave any definite expression about his place of burial till after he lost his voice. Then shortly before his death he wrote me a note on the matter. In this he mentioned New York, Galena and St. Louis as places for his interment. He mentioned New York first, and stated his reasons for desiring to be buried here. These were, in brief, that he liked the people and because the city had become the home of his family. Galena was his early home, and St. Louis the place in which he began his manhood's career. I read the note over, and then told him that I wanted to have him buried in Washington. When he heard this he took the paper and tore it up. 'Perhaps,' he added, 'my funeral may take a public form. If it does you must see that wherever I am buried your mother will have a place beside me at her death.' This was the substance of all he said or wrote about his place of burial.

JUDGE SIMONTON, of Harrisburg, has denied ex-Representative Buttermore, of Fayette county, a new trial in the case of the Miners' Hospital fraud. Buttermore was charged with fraudulently obtaining some $12,000 appropriated by the Legislature for the erection of a hospital in Fayette county and was convicted. The circumstances were aggravated in his case from the fact that he had been a member of the Legislature, was a man of prominence in his county and should have been among those to protect the State rather than seeking to defraud it. The case has been delayed in one way or another for more than a year and a half since the facts were exposed, but the chances now are that Buttermore will get what he so richly deserves.

THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

At the session of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held in San Francisco last week, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Ex-Governor Lucien Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Commander-in-Chief; General S. W. Backus, of San Francisco, Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief; Colonel Edgar Allen, of Richmond, Va., Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief; Dr. A. S. Evarts of Colorado, Surgeon-General, and Rev. Thos. Warner, of Chattanooga, Chaplain.

Gen. Sherman delivered an address from which we extract the following:

"Men who have only engaged in a single battle or a single campaign are apt to dwell on it as the only one ever fought, and many of us are apt to assume that our war was the only conflict of arms worthy of record. Others have preceded it; others will succeed it. We now, with a retrospect of only twenty-one years, realize that the civil war in America was but a single step in the progress of the world to a newer and higher civilization. The revolutionary war demonstrated that the thirteen colonies planted by Europe on the coast of America had attained manhood and had a natural right to assume all its functions—among them independence. The war of 1812 demonstrated that this new Nation was capable of defending itself, not only within its own domains but on the high seas and everywhere. Then the Mexican war of 1846-'47 demonstrated that our race and institutions must reach from ocean to ocean, from the lakes to the gulf, with ample room for development, and finally the civil war demonstrated that we, as citizens, could defend the Government against the greatest of allegeniig ourselves."

He then gave an interesting account of the causes which led to the Mexican war and of the subsequent history of that war, and the conquest of California by the United States, with the parts taken by General Fremont. Speaking of his own share in the operations he told how the battery, to which he was attached was sent around the Horn, leaving New York July 11, 1846, and arriving at Monterey on the 29th of January, 1847. He compared the condition of California at that time with its present prosperity, and then reverting to the benefits of the civil war closed as follows:

"You, my beloved comrades of the war of 1861-5, have abundant reason for your faith in the majesty and security of this new Union, bound together in harmony by river and mountains and by bands of steel, each State controlling its own property and interests, with a strong government over all, yet, in conventions and feasts you can well spare words of cheer to your older comrades of the Mexican war, who did so much to enlarge the National domain and make possible the glorious work you afterwards so thoroughly accomplished. We cannot expect to tarry long to enjoy the fruits of our labor, but untold generations will be here to protect, defend and maintain these conquests, and, meantime, we have a right to be proud and content that in our day and generation we have largely contributed to build up and strengthen the fabric of Government fashioned by our fathers, sanctified by the greatness of Washington, made doubly precious by the noble virtues of our martyred Lincoln and crowned by the achievements of our comrade, Grant."

Mrs. Elizabeth Kinne, of San Francisco, was elected National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, and Mrs. Sarah Nichols, of New York, Senior Vice-President. The encampment adjourned to meet next year at St. Louis.

CHARLES S. WOLFE, the few weeks-old Prohibition Bellefonte editor who was never known to utter a public word for the temperance cause until he conceived the idea of being the Prohibition candidate for Governor, is forcing himself upon public assemblages throughout the State in the most indecent manner. It is only a short time since he appeared at the Williams' Grove Sunday School assembly in Cumberland county, uninvited and unheralded, and after succeeding in having himself introduced delivered a political harangue the substance of which was denunciation of the Republican party. Such an act on the part of a Republican or Democratic candidate would be denounced in every hand, but for the Union county blatherskite to make such an exhibition of himself, is all right with the "better than thou" people who have arrayed themselves under his standard.

THE Baltimore *American* eagerly asks "If Mexico is so anxious to kill Americans, why not send them a few Chicago Anarchists?" Perhaps it is because the Chicago Anarchists are not American.

THERE are strong grounds for believing that Lieut. Gov. Black will be the Democratic nominee for Governor, and there is no denying the fact that he would make a popular candidate.

How Gen. Beaver's Life Was Saved.

Do you know I believe I was the means of saving General Beaver's life at Ream's station, and in this way: Our cavalry was out in the front and had done some hard fighting, but we finally struck a heavy body of the enemy's infantry and were forced to give way. We held our own until a line of our infantry came to our relief, and then, the enemy opening upon us with musketry and shot and shell, we went pell-mell to the rear to get beyond their fire. We were going at a thundering pace, and I tell you a fellow rides fast when he is getting away from such a fire, when I saw in front of us the form of a man lying on the ground with his hat held up, as if beseeching us not to run him down. We were riding like madmen, and it appeared impossible that he should escape being crushed by some of the horses' hoofs, as the heavy column surged toward him. But a lot of the boys, like myself, had seen him lying there, and the column sort of drew to the right and left, as we swung like a whirlwind past his body.

I happened to be on the right of that part of the column to the left, and as we swept by I saw that the man was a Union officer, for I caught a glimpse of his blue uniform and shoulder straps. "In God's name don't let us leave a comrade in such a plight," I shouted, and my Captain and myself wheeled our horses, and in an instant were at his side and lifting up the young wounded Colonel, for such we discovered him to be. We carried him off the field and he was taken to the hospital, where his leg was amputated, which we heard saved his life. The young Colonel whom we picked up was General Beaver, and I have always had a liking for the man ever since—perhaps it was because I helped save him. Wouldn't it have been terrible if he had been crushed beneath our horses' heels?—Correspondent of the Philadelphia *News*.

For The Campaign.

The *Harrisburg Telegraph*, the oldest Republican newspaper in eastern or central Pennsylvania, will be mailed to any address, until November 10th, 1886, at the following rates: Daily, $1 25; Weekly, 25 cents. Special inducements to clubs. Samples free.

Address
H. W. MCALARNEY, Manager,
Harrisburg, Pa.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

[From our own correspondent.]

HARRISBURG, Aug. 11.—Your correspondent lays no claim to being a typed phrase, "I told you so," you will at once see that no mistake was made, when several weeks ago, I predicted that our Democratic factional contest in this county would result in a Myers' victory over Dull. Saturday evening's Democratic battle at the primaries in this city was hotly fought and the tabulated results show that out of thirty-six delegates only six are Dull representatives. The decisive victory of the Myers faction ought to settle all disputes but it wont. The Dull followers still claim that they will dominate in the County Convention at Steelton on Wednesday next when Myers will be defeated on all sides.

Your correspondent had a talk with Mr. Myers this morning. The victorious leader said that he now hoped the party would act as a unit. The people had been given a chance to express their preference and the endorsement of himself had been almost unanimous so that there was nothing left but to accept the voice of the majority and he looked upon this result as a condemnation of those who had been fomenting discord and party wrangling in this city and county.

The Dull followers, however, do not accept the result as a defeat, but charge the other faction with crooked ness and irregularities at the primaries and claim that by trickery the election machinery was under their control, and fairness was not an element of the proceedings.

The truth is, it was a fair stand up fight and Myers, recognizing that it would require hard work to win, simply threw his coat and sailed in. He rallied all the workers of years' experience and directed the campaign himself, and the usual result followed.

Party harmony and unity, however, will not follow this factional victory for the breach in the ranks is wider now than ever and the defeated followers of the Dull faction openly pledge themselves to work and vote against anything and everything that is advocated by the "Myers gang." The animus of this family jarring has for its foundation, on the part of the Dull faction, a determination to prevent any endorsement of Wallace in this county, to prevent Myers from wielding any federal patronage in this bailiwick and, as is often asserted, to purge the ranks of an element that disgraces this party of moral reform and Jeffersonian simplicity. There will be fun at Steelton at the County Convention on Wednesday next.

The Republican naming meetings were quietly conducted on Saturday evening last. This Republican harmony is in striking contrast to the boisterous and wrangling proceedings which characterize the assemblings of our political opponents.

Our local temperance people seem at last, to have concluded that Wolfe, the pleading and lachrymose, self-constituted candidate of the Prohibitionists for Governor is a sham. Indeed this is not only a local idea but is State wide.

About ten days ago a neighboring town Prohibition meeting was contemplated and it was desired that Wolfe should be the speaker. Correspondence passed between the local committee of arrangements and the great temperance orator, as to terms, etc. The Union county kicker replied that he "would attend and deliver an address for the sum of twenty-five dollars and all expenses paid." I need not add Wolfe was not the orator at that meeting.

The great temperance leaders of the day have repeatedly denounced the attempt to drag the temperance question into a political campaign and Frank Murphy, the consistent leader of the Blue Ribbon Army must have had Charley Wolfe in his mind's eye when he recently wrote "that a number of the leaders of the third party (Prohibition) hate individuals more than they love the cause of temperance. Their business is to organize a third party and get elected to office. * * * This is not temperance nor is it worthy the name of temperance."

Rev. C. B Forney, D. D., editor of the *Church Advocate* in a long article on the temperance question says: "He differs radically from the political Prohibition leaders in that his simple desire is to promote the prohibition cause and secure temperance legislation, while the desire of the dickering political Prohibition leaders is to advance themselves and win personal influence and importance, which frequently can be traded on with much profit." He understands what all intelligent and earnest friends of temperance understand and what the *Courier* has often said: that Prohibition laws to be effective must have the popular sentiment for temperance behind them. He can see much in the Republican State Convention resolution submitting the question to the people to commend. He thinks that an object of the "plank" is to keep the question as far as possible from becoming a partisan one; and regards that as wise asserting at the same time the opinion that the election should take place "unencumbered by any other issue." Prohibition in any other form, as a political party question, would bring inevitable defeat." Rev. Forney sees the question in its true light, and it is a growing sentiment among all our temperance leaders that the attempt to drag this question through a political campaign will set the cause back twenty years.

A local Prohibition leader said to your correspondent a few days ago that only Democrats wanted this question introduced into politics hoping thereby to divide the Republicans, and disappointed politicians who have failed to have their ambition gratified see in this question the opportunity to be revenged against the Republican party for these disappointed hopes. It is simply "putting on the livery of heaven to serve the devil in."

Our local temperance people take but little stock in Wolfe. They do not readily bite at his twenty-five dollars and all expenses paid price for his valuable (?) services. As a proof of this let me say that when our County Prohibition Convention meets in the Court House to-day, the absence of the Prohibitionist Wolfe will be a feature of the convention. Hon. A. A. Barker will be the orator and I fancy *his* subject will be "The Country Pump."

There is little to report on the probabilities of the Democratic Convention to be held on the 18th inst. The future is in a condition of chaos, from which order and harmony can scarcely evolve. Solve the situation as you may, there must be a disappointed faction whose lukewarm or no support of the ticket nominated, must aid in swelling Beaver's majority.

ALCROFT.

FIVE or six thousand honest New England fishermen have been harried and worried, put to expense and loss, seized and driven about by English cruisers since early in May, and they have appealed to Mr. Bayard for months in vain for protection. One man, clearly a vagabond and disreputable person, not even a resident of his own country, falls into trouble through his own misconduct, and instantly, before even there has been time for a thorough inquiry into the circumstances of the case, Mr. Bayard imperiously demands his immediate release.—New York *Herald*.

MR. CLEVELAND has found time to sign a bill giving a pension of $12 a month to a man who served in the Confederate army.—Peoria *Transcript*.

The Attack on General Beaver.

The Philadelphia *Times* never had a good reputation for reliability. But it is difficult to conceive how any paper could be led into such errors as has characterized all of its recent references to Bellefonte. On Tuesday it contained a profusely illustrated article of more than a column, in which we challenge any one to find more than two sentences that are accurate.

The article related to "The Bellefonte Iron and Nail Company, Limited," of this place, and the only asserted in the entire article that is correct in fact is that the coupon order system is in use at that institution. But it is in use, as we can show, to a very limited extent, and for entirely different purposes than is alleged in the *Times*.

The system is not, and never has been in use there as pay for labor. The men work along contentedly, get good wages, which are paid regularly, in cash, and there are men who have been employed there for years who never purchased a coupon order. This successfully contradicts the *Times'* assertion that men who will not lift their subscription that way are marked men in wages in that way are marked men and are discharged in consequence. Moreover, the man who purchased the coupon book from which the *Times* $5 coupon illustration has been employed there since the nail works were founded. He has drawn from that institution in wages, about a thousand dollars annually, and of the three thousand dollars thus earned by him he has never taken a cent in coupon books, except the $5 above referred to, which he did not procure for himself, but with $5 given him by a man who is regularly employed every year to furnish campaign material for the Democrats. When the book was purchased the proprietors knew the use that was to be made of it and freely gave their consent as they do not object that all the world know the exact method of their business transactions.

Again, although the company store has been located there for two years there are men who have been employed at the works all that time who have never made a purchase at the store. It is not true that the coupons can be used only at the company store. Almost every merchant in Bellefonte has taken these coupons in payment for whatever the holders of them desired to purchase. All sales made at the company stores are at strictly market rates. With these assertions, which can be proven, pray what remains of the *Times* article.

Then, why is the store thereof why is the coupon system in use? The works of the nail company are located at considerable distance from town and a store in that vicinity is for the convenience of those who live near their work. Before the store was started the proprietors were frequently taxed to their utmost capacity to meet a coupon book is given them with which they can procure necessaries and to get the benefit of it if they will remain with the company at least until the amount is traded out. This is what the *Times* calls "extortion."

Such a tissue of falsehoods as the *Times* contained in that article are a disgrace to Pennsylvania journalism. When the article was read Tuesday evening in Bellefonte it was condemned by both Republicans and Democrats.—Bellefonte *Daily News*.

The Presidents Record.

The President has killed the surplus resolution by refusing his signature. Congress was not disposed to remain in session until ten days from the passage of the resolution had elapsed, so that he was not obliged to send in a veto in order to kill the measure. It would have been more to his credit if he had publicly given his reasons and taken the responsibility of a veto, and it is noteworthy that an interview with Acting-Secretary Fairchild appears, in which the secretary states that "the treasury could have fulfilled the requirements of the resolution without embarrassment." If that is true, the President might well have made public his reasons for refusing his signature. But those who are disposed to thank him for his action, on the contrary, believe that serious embarrassment would have resulted if the measure had gone into effect.

This is the one important measure which the President has killed. He did not veto the River and Harbor bill, though it is full of faults which will be effectively exposed in the coming campaign. He did veto six bills for public buildings, at Dayton, and Zanesville, O.; Sioux City, Iowa; Duluth, Minn.; Springfield, Mo., and Asheville, N. C. He killed by veto the bill to quiet title to settlers on the Des Moines River, which was passed by the Senate over the veto, but failed in the House. He killed by vetoes bills to grant railways right of way through the Indian Reservation in Montana, to make Springfield, Mass., a port of delivery, to turn over bodies of paupers and criminals in the District to medical colleges, and to provide for a bridge over Lake Champlain. He vetoed these five bills, and six public building bills, and he also killed by veto 102 bills granting pensions for services to the Union. Only one of these private pension bills was passed over his veto.

President Cleveland has vetoed 113 bills in eight months. President Grant vetoed 28 in eight years; Lincoln vetoed one, Hayes 12 and Arthur 4; Andrew Johnson vetoed 17, and all the Presidents prior to Lincoln had vetoed only 16 bills. In all 108 bills had been vetoed since the foundation of the Government when President Cleveland was inaugurated, and he alone has vetoed 113. He also killed nine bills by refusing his signature after congress adjourned, but allowed 157 to become laws without his signature. It would have been better for his reputation if he had vetoed the River and Harbor bill and less than twenty others. A few of the pension bills were really objectionable, but all of them together would not have taken from the Treasury as much money as has been granted by each of the many dishonest clauses in the River and Harbor bill.—*Tribune*.

Scoring Commissioner Black.

The *Intelligencer* is favored with the following copy of a letter just forwarded to Washington:

GLEN EASTON, W. Va., July 31, 1886.

General Black, Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Your letter notifying me that my pension claim was rejected because the men who saw me injured are dead is received.

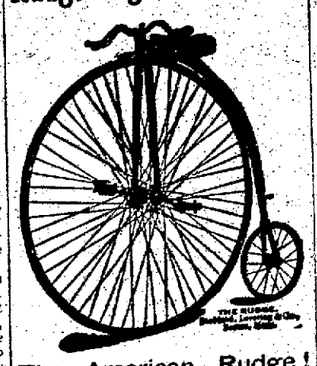
If the Government will restore me physically to the condition I was in when I enlisted I will sign a clear receipt, or if you will state that Mr. Cleveland needs the money I should have received, for carpets and flowers for the White House, I will forgive the claim and try to forget I lost my health and have for legacy a deformed body, the result of serving my country in her hour of need. Respectfully,

HARMON CROW.

Mr. Crow was crippled in the service and will remain a cripple till Judgment Day makes all men whole. The comrades who saw him injured have all gone to their last account, though a lieutenant of his company testifies that Harmon Crow was an able-bodied man when he was detailed upon the duty from which he was brought back crippled.

Unfortunately for Mr. Crow, he is a Republican of the Marshall County type, and the patriot who draws a pension of $100 a month in addition to his salary as commissioner of pensions has no special love for men of the Crow kind. Between General Black and President Cleveland a good many deserving veterans are left to look for their reward in the next world.—Wheeling *Intelligencer*.

Rudge Light Roadster.



The American Rudge!

THE RUDGE SAFETY BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES,
New and Second-Hand!

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

F. C. PIERCE,
SMETHPORT, PA.

Aug. 6, 1886.

J. C. HEALEY,
Fashionable Boot & Shoe Maker,
SMETHPORT, PA.

Mr. Healey is turning out some of the finest custom-made work ever seen in Smethport, and at prices that are positively lower than the same class of goods have ever been sold for in this locality. He handles nothing but the very best stock of uppers that can be obtained, and keeps on hand the latest styles for fall and winter wear. If you need anything in a pair of custom made boots or shoes for fall wear, be sure and call and examine his work. It will be to your interest to do so.

Shop on Main street, in rear of Wetle's drug store.

Smethport, Pa., Aug. 6, 1886-tf.

JAMES McNULTY,
Merchant Tailor!
EAST MAIN STREET,
Smethport, Pa.

A fine lot of samples kept constantly on hand. Mr. McNulty's reputation as a superior cutter and artist is well established. Good suits for 24 and 25 dollars and job work promptly attended to. Give him a call.

Smethport, April 16, 1886. tf

GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and by which that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day. Some have earned over $50 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of soon little fortunes. All is new.

A. T. PALMER,
(Successor to G. R. & C. H. Moore.)
Livery,
Feed and Sale Stables!
AMPLE STABLE ROOM FOR 50 HORSES

First class and reliable Double or Single Rigs and Saddle Horses.

Team work of every description done promptly.

We extend to the public every facility for the prompt and economical transaction of all business they may favor us with.

Office at Water street Barn, near Court House.

A. T. PALMER.

Smethport, Pa., July 2, 1885.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage and receive free a royal, costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 52y1

GLEASON & LEMMLER,
Dealers in and Manufacturers of
HARNESS
OF EVERY STYLE
AND CHARACTER
Which they will sell at the
LOWEST RATES.
They also keep a full supply of
Saddles, Blankets; Whips, Etc.
Also a large and complete invoice of
TRUNKS & VALISES
Which they propose to sell at manufacturers' prices. Call and examine our stock and prices, and become satisfied that it is a waste of time to look elsewhere for goods we sell. We are selling our goods as low as any house west of New York for quality.

GLEASON & LEMMLER.

Smethport, Pa., March 15, 1886.

DRUGS
PATENT MEDICINES,
School Books, Blank Books.
STATIONERY,
FANCY GOODS.
DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES,

NEWS DEPOT AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY CAN BE FOUND AT THE

DRUG AND BOOK STORE
—OF—
A. B. ARMSTRONG,
Smethport, Pa.

WAGON,
Carriage and Blacksmith Shop,
MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT, PA.
Wm. Masser, - Prop'r.
HORSESHOEING
A SPECIALTY.
The Greatest Care Taken in Shoeing Horses with
Bad Feet!
All kinds of Repairing done to order on short notice.

THE CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN

Has attained a standard of excellence which admits of no superior.

It contains every improvement that inventive genius, skill and money can produce.

OUR AIM IS TO EXCEL.

EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

These excellent Organs are celebrated for unique, quality of tone, quick response, pleasing combination, artistic design, beauty in finish, perfect construction, making them the most attractive, ornamental and desirable organs for the home, schools, churches, lodges, societies, etc.

ESTABLISHED REPUTATION,
UNEQUALED FACILITIES,
SKILLED WORKMEN,
BEST MATERIAL
COMBINED, MAKE THIS
THE POPULAR ORGAN

Instruction Books and Piano Stools.

Catalogues and Price Lists, on application, free.

The Chicago Cottage Organ Co.
Corner Randolph and Ann Streets,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Jan. 8, 1886-y1.

F. C. OLDS,
At his store in
FARMERS' VALLEY, PA.
is prepared to supply his customers with
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Crockery, and all other goods required by the family or to keep "soul and body together" at figures that will astonish

The Natives!

He keeps on hand always the choicest brand of Flour, Feed, &c., and his stock can not be beat in the Universe. Smethport people save money by taking a short ride yearly over a lovely road and buy their goods for as much money than they can buy at home.

Farmers' Valley, Nov. 20, 1885.

U. B. Mutual Aid!

This Company received its charter March 1st, 1876. It has paid to widows and orphans IN CASH

$4,474,000!

Up to the present time. The Company is known as the

MOST RELIABLE

One to Insure in. It has always paid its losses

IN FULL
—AND—
PROMPTLY.

I have paid $5,000 of this Company's money to beneficiaries in this county, and have been its agent as follows:

To the representatives of
S. B. Sartwell, Smethport, $5...
Mrs. Geo. Welker, Kane, $1...
Mr. Wm. Fitzpatrick, " $1...
Mr. Michael Burke " $1...

The latter was killed within seven days from the date of his insurance which cost him only $9.60.

C. A. BURDICK, Agent.

Smethport, Dec. 22, 1885.

BROWNELL BROS
HAVE AN IMMENSE
WINTER STOCK
—OF—
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
A FULL LINE OF
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS
ETC., ETC.

OUR MOTTO—"Justice to all."

Smethport, - Pa

January 1, 1886.

LESSONS IN PAINTING

MISS F. L. ROGERS will give instruction to a lim

The McKean County Miner

SUBSCRIBERS AND READERS.

[illegible] the time to [illegible]
[illegible] changed, [illegible]
[illegible] in one [illegible]
[illegible] by arrears- [illegible]
[illegible] liable if the [illegible]
[illegible] you take it from [illegible]

[illegible] regularly let us [illegible]
[illegible] expiration week, [illegible]
[illegible] when not re- [illegible]

Smethport Pa., August 13 1886

LOCAL AND HUMOROUS.

The Bottle

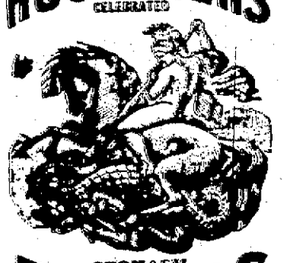
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

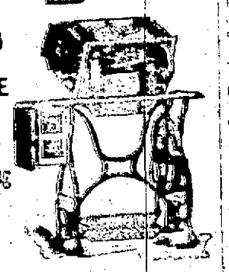


STOMACH BITTERS

In order to enrich the blood, and thus impart fresh vigor to an enfeebled system, stimulate sluggish digestion with the minimum of irritant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, by infusing energy into the operations of the stomach, promotes, in a measure through digestion and assimilation, a natural flow, and consequent normal appetite, vigor and flesh — naturally found to follow a course of that discovered, popular remedy, which is moreover, a genuine preventive of malarial levers. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

THE ELDREDGE "B"

SEWING MACHINE with Automatic Self-threading Cylinder Shuttle.



The ELDREDGE "B" is sold with the guarantee of being the BEST that can be MADE.

AGENTS WANTED.

ELDREDGE MANUFACTURING CO.

393 and 395 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

ONE MILE SIGNAL WHISTLE

Sent by express, C.O.D., subject to examination, on receipt of $2.00. Can be heard over a mile. It is very much louder than any whistle sold for $5.00. Every one warranted. Made of brass, nickel plated, handsomely finished. Just the whistle for Railroad Men, Steamboat Men, Engineers, Firemen, Conductors, Brakemen, Hotels, Factories, Mines, Mills, Farms, Ranches, Police, Watchmen, Life Saving Crews, Fishermen, Hunters, Pilots, Yachtsmen, Lumbermen, Miners, Mill Men, Wreckers, Drovers, Stock Men, Ferry Men, Gamekeepers, Signal Men, Sheriffs, Constables, Detectives, Surveyors, Explorers, Shipwrecked Persons, Life Boats, Life Rafts, Canal Boats, Tow Boats, Ships, Barges, Yachts, Excursion Boats, Ferry Boats, Pleasure Parties, Athletic Clubs, Base Ball Clubs, Rowing Clubs, Riding Clubs, Fire Companies, Fire Escapes, Fire Patrols, Life Guards, Military Companies, Target Companies, Rifle Clubs, Shooting Clubs, Sporting Clubs, Gymnasiums, Schools, Colleges, Seminaries, Universities, Churches, Camp Meetings, Picnics, Private Residences, Summer Resorts, Mountain Resorts, Seaside Resorts, Lake Resorts, Hotels, Boarding Houses, Restaurants, Saloons, Billiard Rooms, Bowling Alleys, Gymnasiums, Theatres, Opera Houses, Concert Halls, Museums, Menageries, Circuses, Dime Museums, Skating Rinks, Dancing Academies, Public Halls, Private Halls, Lodge Rooms, Stores, Offices, Banks, Factories, Mills, Machine Shops, Foundries, Stables, Coach Houses, Barns, Sheds, Cellars, Garrets, Basements, Yards, Gardens, Parks, Fields, Meadows, Woods, Groves, Orchards, Vineyards, Hop Yards, Cotton Fields, Corn Fields, Wheat Fields, Rice Fields, Sugar Plantations, Tobacco Fields, Coffee Plantations, Tea Plantations, Rubber Plantations, Gutta Percha Plantations, Gum Plantations, Spice Plantations, Pepper Plantations, Ginger Plantations, Cinnamon Plantations, Clove Plantations, Nutmeg Plantations, Allspice Plantations, Mace Plantations, Cocoanut Plantations, Sago Plantations, Tapioca Plantations, Arrowroot Plantations, Cassava Plantations, Banana Plantations, Plantain Plantations, Orange Groves, Lemon Groves, Lime Groves, Citron Groves, Shaddock Groves, Pomegranate Groves, Fig Groves, Olive Groves, Date Groves, Pineapple Groves, Cocoanut Groves, Bread Fruit Groves, Mango Groves, Guava Groves, Melon Patches, Pumpkin Patches, Cucumber Patches, Squash Patches, Gourd Patches, Potato Patches, Yam Patches, Bean Patches, Pea Patches, Peanut Patches, Cabbage Patches, Lettuce Patches, Onion Patches, Garlic Patches, Leek Patches, Asparagus Beds, Celery Beds, Radish Beds, Rhubarb Beds, Spinach Beds, Tomato Beds, Egg Plant Beds, Pepper Beds, Okra Beds, Artichoke Beds, Parsnip Beds, Carrot Beds, Turnip Beds, Beet Beds, Mangel Wurzel Beds, Sugar Beet Beds, Ruta Baga Beds, Kohl Rabi Beds, Horse Radish Beds, Peppergrass Beds, Mustard Beds, Cress Beds, Sage Beds, Thyme Beds, Summer Savory Beds, Sweet Marjoram Beds, Wintergreen Beds, Spearmint Beds, Peppermint Beds, Catnip Beds, Pennyroyal Beds, Sweet Basil Beds, Lavender Beds, Rosemary Beds, Caraway Beds, Coriander Beds, Saffron Beds, Anise Beds, Sweet Fennel Beds, Flag Root Beds, Calamus Beds, Sarsaparilla Beds, Ginseng Beds, Goldenseal Beds, Pleurisy Root Beds, Life Everlasting Beds, Liverwort Beds, Hoarhound Beds, Boneset Beds, Tansy Beds, Pennyroyal Beds, Wormwood Beds, Rue Beds, Flax Fields, Hemp Fields, Jute Fields, Ramie Fields, Aloe Fields, Sisal Hemp Fields, Manila Hemp Fields, New Zealand Hemp Fields, Cactus Fields, Pineapple Fields, Banana Fields, Plantain Fields, Bamboo Fields, Reed Fields, Rattan Fields, Canes, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Sunshades, Fans, Palm Leaf Fans, Feather Fans, Hand Screens, Fire Screens, Bellows, Pipes, Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobacco, Snuff, Chewing Gum, Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Inkstands, Rubber Stamps, Stamping Outfits, Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Cash Books, Bill Books, Order Books, Receipt Books, Time Books, Diaries, Scrap Books, Albums, Portfolios, Writing Desks, Secretaries, Bureaus, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Clothes Presses, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Pocket Books, Wallets, Purses, Portmonnaies, Pocket Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Shaving Soap, Shaving Brushes, Shaving Mugs, Shaving Cups, Shaving Pots, Shaving Boxes, Shaving Tablets, Shaving Sticks, Shaving Powders, Shaving Creams, Shaving Pastes, Shaving Balls, Shaving Cakes, Shaving Papers, Shaving Liquids, Shaving Lotions, Shaving Tonics, Shaving Waters, Shaving Extracts, Shaving Essences, Shaving Perfumes, Shaving Oils, Shaving Ointments, Shaving Pomades, Shaving Salves, Shaving Unguents, Shaving Balms, Shaving Elixirs, Shaving Cosmetics, Shaving Toilet Articles, Shaving Toilet Preparations, Shaving Toilet Requisites, Shaving Toilet Necessaries, Shaving Toilet Luxuries, Shaving Toilet Conveniences, Shaving Toilet Appliances, Shaving Toilet Implements, Shaving Toilet Utensils, Shaving Toilet Ornaments, Shaving Toilet Decorations, Shaving Toilet Embellishments, Shaving Toilet Adornments, Shaving Toilet Trimmings, Shaving Toilet Fixtures, Shaving Toilet Furniture, Shaving Toilet Paraphernalia, Shaving Toilet Sundries, Shaving Toilet Notions, Shaving Toilet Goods, Shaving Toilet Wares, Shaving Toilet Merchandise, Shaving Toilet Stock, Shaving Toilet Supplies, Shaving Toilet Materials, Shaving Toilet Substances, Shaving Toilet Compounds, Shaving Toilet Mixtures, Shaving Toilet Combinations